

File only cover sheet
and agenda 2/26

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

Executive Registry

CABINET AFFAIRS STAFFING MEMORANDUM

Date: 4/3/84 Number: 168955CA Due By: _____

Subject: Cabinet Council on Human Resources - Friday, April 6, 1984

2:00 p.m. - Roosevelt Room

ALL CABINET MEMBERS		Action	FYI	Action	FYI
Vice President		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
State		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Treasury		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Defense		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Attorney General		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Interior		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Agriculture		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Commerce		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Labor		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HHS		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HUD		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Transportation		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Energy		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Education		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Counsellor		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
OMB		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CIA		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
UN		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
USTR		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GSA		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
EPA		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
OPM		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
VA		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SBA		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CEA			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
CEQ			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
OSTP			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Baker			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Deaver			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Darman (For WH Staffing)			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Jenkins			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Mc Farlane			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Svahn			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
CCCT/Gunn			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
CCEA/Porter			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
CCFA/			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
CCHR/Simmons			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
CCLP/Uhlmann			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
CCMA/Bledsoe			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
CCNRE/			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

The Cabinet Council on Human Resources will meet on Friday, April 6, 1984 at 2:00 p.m. in the Roosevelt Room. The agenda and background papers for the first two agenda items are attached. No paper will be distributed for the third agenda item.

RETURN TO:

Craig L. Fuller Katherine Anderson Don Cl
Assistant to the President Tom Gibson Larry H
for Cabinet Affairs Associate Director
456-2823 Office of Cabinet Affairs



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

CABINET COUNCIL ON HUMAN RESOURCES

April 6, 1984

Roosevelt Room

AGENDA

1. Fairness to Families (CM#463) paper attached
2. Handicapped Policy (CM#430) paper attached
3. Briefing on the 1983 Fiscal Year Report
on Historically Black Colleges and
Universities (CM#466) no paper to be
distributed

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 3, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR PAUL SIMMONS

FROM: BRUCE CHAPMAN BC

SUBJECT: Family Issues: Cabinet Council Discussion

The CCHR should formally consider a number of proposals for inclusion in the Administration's program objectives for helping families. (Programs underway or already approved and about to be announced are covered later in this memo.)

Possible family programs to be considered by the Administration.

- Tax Fairness for Families is a keystone of our policies. The issue is of importance to every family with children, while virtually all other family concerns are of interest only to certain families under certain conditions. The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized his support for the following Presidential statement: "The Secretary of the Treasury has assured me that in its analysis of fundamental tax reform the Treasury Department will consider ways to increase the fairness of the tax treatment of families."
- Part time job development in the federal government. The federal government has already embraced flexitime policy, but other flexible arrangements are under preliminary consideration. OPM is considering a Federal Personnel Manual Bulletin which would encourage additional federal jobs under the Part Time Employment Act.
- Encouragement of home-based businesses. The Labor Department has announced a regulatory effort to remove prohibition on the employment of one class of home-based workers, knitters of outer wear. However, Republicans in the Senate are pushing for more far-reaching legislation which would free all categories

of homework from prohibitions contained in present regulation. Meanwhile, the Small Business Administration has several initiatives to train entrepreneurs starting home-based businesses. Homework helps mothers, old people and the handicapped and this subject should be developed for full CCHR discussion.

- Regulatory review of government policy toward families. It has been proposed that each Cabinet Department undertake a review of all its regulations to determine how they affect the family. Such reviews have been undertaken to determine the effect of regulations on the budget, the environment, the paperwork burden, energy usage, and other similar factors. No factor in American life is more important than the stability of families. Should a similar review be ordered to determine the effect of regulations on families?
- Adoption. While hundreds of thousands of couples yearn to adopt a child, many single mothers opt for abortion or raising a child out-of-wedlock because the adoption option often unexplained, may be seen as too expensive or difficult. Four ways to encourage the adoption option are proposed:
 - Operate an HHS education program to encourage the discussion of adoption option in counseling sessions with unwed pregnant teenagers and other women at counseling centers supported by Title X Funds.
 - "Outreach" to the voluntary sector to bring back the maternity home and inform both states and maternity homes of the federal assistance for which homes are eligible but which they presently seldom receive.
 - Reaffirm the AFDC reform, proposed by the President in May, would lessen the incentive for unwed motherhood among teenagers, by requiring that minor mothers live with their families in order to be eligible for AFDC payments.
 - Reform of adoption-related regulation at the state and local level to remove unnecessary barriers and deterrents to adoption. The federal government can assist in this reform by preparing model regulations (e.g., many states prohibit adoption parents over age 40, even when they are related to the prospective adoptive child).
 - Open up child placement services to voluntary and private agencies. Ineffective public agencies now have a disincentive to contract with effective private and voluntary agencies to place minor wards of the state for adoption, because as long as the children are not placed the public agencies receive federal subsidies to keep them in foster care. This situation can be corrected by amendment to P.L. 96-272, the Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980. OPE is now preparing language for such an amendment.

--The CASA program (see below) also relates to adoption, because it facilitates the removal of children from foster care to permanent adoptive homes.

--Further proposals to encourage adoption will be forthcoming.

Family Programs being developed by the Administration, nearly ready for announcement. (These do not require new CCHR approval.)

They include:

- National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. Developed by the Department of Justice, this program will provide preventive education, computer assisted search techniques and media support in the search for missing children. In addition, it will provide technical assistance to state and local law enforcement agencies in the investigation, prosecution and treatment of exploited child cases. It will also help locate those children who are abducted and harmed. Moreover, it will provide an information exchange to protect children who "run away" from home only to find exploitation and degradation when they reach their destination. The Center will open May 25.
- Court Appointed Special Advocates. Developed by Justice in cooperation with the National Association of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, this program will seek volunteers to serve as advocates for children who become wards of the courts. Too often, today, the interest of the child are lost in the rush of court procedure. Volunteers will serve as officers of the court and attempt to rescue children from revolving-door foster care and return to abusive homes. A national conference on this subject is being held in Washington on June 11-13 and would provide an ideal opportunity for announcement of this Administration initiative.
- National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime. Being developed by the Department of Justice, this center would provide a national link-up of law enforcement offices with sophisticated computer capabilities, enabling police forces to coordinate information on unsolved murders, violent rapes, unidentified bodies, missing person reports and other information which suggests a serial killer who travels from jurisdiction to jurisdiction.
- Family violence. The Family Violence Task Force, under the leadership of Assistant Attorney General Lois Herrington, is about to make its recommendations, although a specific timetable has not been announced.

Family programs already a part of approved Administration policy include:

- Child Support Enforcement. The House of Representatives unanimously passed the Administration's bill to improve efforts of families to collect legally-required child support payments from absent parents. This bill should reach the President's desk in the near future.
- Child Pornography legislation, strongly pushed by the President, has passed both the House and the Senate and Conference language is expected to reach his desk in the near future. This will be a major tool for law enforcement agencies against the exploitation of children.
- Tuition tax credits, although temporarily set back by defeat in the Senate, remain an Administration effort to improve the ability of families to choose educational opportunities for their children.
- Education Savings Accounts, endorsed by the President, would provide an incentive for families to save for their children's college education. The increasing cost of college is of overwhelming concern to hundreds of thousands of American families whose financial capacities are being strained.
- Improved educational standards and a new emphasis on discipline in the schools have inspired positive responses from families and school districts around the nation concerned about the future of their children.
- The Youth Employment Opportunity Wage (youth minimum wage) is a constructive family initiative designed to give young people a start in the work environment and an experience base from which to grow for the future.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 29, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CABINET COUNCIL ON HUMAN RESOURCES

FROM: PAUL B. SIMMONS
ACTING EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

SUBJECT: Recommendation for the Establishment of a White
House Task Force on Handicapped Programs

Report of the Working Group on Handicapped Policy

The Working Group on Handicapped Policy (see attached list) has reviewed the extent of the Federal investment in programs for handicapped individuals and finds the following:

- There are more than 150 identified Federal programs serving handicapped people (see attached).
- All of these individual programs address important needs, but often operate at cross purposes. For example, while SSDI and SSI programs provide income and medical security for handicapped persons, they also contain financial incentives to keep these same individuals unemployed; meanwhile, the Rehabilitation Services Administration Program provides incentives to put handicapped persons to work.
- There is a lack of coordination in Federal programs. For example, job placement efforts for handicapped are lodged within the Departments of Labor, HHS, Education, the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped and Veterans Administration.
- At least 32 Federal agencies fund handicapped research.
- Forty-two separate Federal programs specifically aimed at the handicapped population have a combined annual budget of over \$36 billion.
- 58.5 percent of disabled men and 76.3 percent of disabled women are not even looking for employment.
- Eighty-seven percent of severely disabled individuals do not try to find work, even while new technology is opening many new opportunities for them.

- 2 -

- o The current population of Americans who regard themselves as disabled to some extent is estimated at 35 million.
- o There are five committees, with 56 Presidential appointees, that are addressing the needs of the handicapped population in America, often with overlapping missions.
- o There are many other ad hoc committees of Federal employees and interagency councils addressing various aspects of handicapped policy in the Federal Government.

There are several actions that have already taken place as a result of the Working Group on Handicapped Policy recommendations.

- o The President made a statement on November 28, 1983 before several hundred handicapped individuals at a White House reception establishing the goal of economic independence for handicapped Americans.
- o Three new programs were also announced at that time:
 - (1) expansion of Private Sector Job Opportunities Program (HHS);
 - (2) a cooperative effort between HHS and Education to assist handicapped young people in their transition from school to work;
 - (3) a national information and referral system for physicians and consumers to facilitate access to health and social services by handicapped persons and their families. (Public Health Service -- Dr. C. Everett Koop)

Cabinet Council on Human Resources -- Action Item

A White House task force consisting of managers of handicapped programs should be established to:

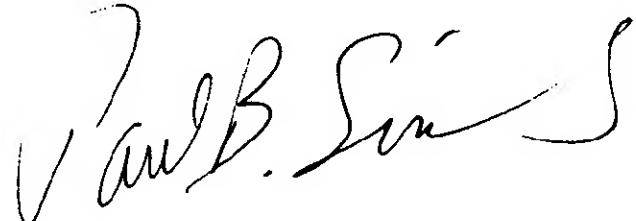
- A. review present laws, regulations and policies and recommend changes needed to bring them into compliance with the President's stated goal of economic independence for handicapped Americans;
- B. identify disincentives to economic independence in Federal laws and regulations;
- C. review on a continuing basis proposed policies, programs and initiatives coming out of Executive Branch Agencies and recommend ways to eliminate program overlap;

- 3 -

- D. bring various agency managers together to discuss cooperative programs that would reduce costs and encourage employment of handicapped persons in the private sector;
- E. identify and highlight programs of primary prevention, already underway in the Federal Government.

The composition of the task force would be as follows:

1. Dr. C. Everett Koop (Chairman)
2. Dr. William Roper, Special Assistant to the President for Health Policy (Vice Chairman)
3. Representatives from:
 - (a) Health and Human Services
 - (1) SSA
 - (2) HCFA
 - (3) HDS
 - (b) Education
 - (c) Labor
 - (d) Veterans Administration
 - (e) Justice
 - (f) OMB



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Paul B. Sinisi". The signature is fluid and cursive, with "Paul" and "B." on the first line and "Sinisi" on the second line.

March 29, 1984

REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP ON HANDICAPPED POLICY

BACKGROUND PAPER

On April 6, 1983 the President announced the establishment of a Working Group on Handicapped Policy under the Cabinet Council on Human Resources at the White House. Three objectives were identified as follows:

- o encourage care for the handicapped within the context of the family and the community;
- o promote integration of the handicapped into society, schools and the workplace;
- o foster independence and dignity in the lives of handicapped persons.

Clearly there is a strong moral commitment to provide some form of protection and compensation for disabled people in this country. However, increases in public spending on programs for the disabled and the network of regulations established in any attempt to integrate fully handicapped people into society have caused even the traditional supporters of government intervention to pause. Concern with the rising cost of disability programs has affected all recent administrations, irrespective of political party.

Any debate over the direction of the United States disability policy must take into account the complex nature of the existing system -- the size, structure, recent growth, economic status, and labor market effects.

The many programs serving the disabled population in the United States are interrelated in complicated ways, they are costly, and they are growing rapidly.

One question that needs to be addressed is why and to what degree should the public sector -- the Federal Government in particular -- engage in activities to provide income support, compensate for the loss of work capacity due to injuries, provide medical care, provide training, provide rehabilitation services, or stimulate employment demand for disabled workers? To what degree should the government accept the goal of "equal access" to education, employment, and mobility for disabled people? Is public intervention based on efficiency principles, or on equity and humanitarian grounds? One of the major problems affecting the administration of disability programs is that many of them are overlapping and nonintegrated.

-2-

To some degree rehabilitation and training services to handicapped workers offset the disincentives implicit in income support programs. For example, vocational rehabilitation, sheltered workshops, direct job creation and regulations to ensure equal access. The evaluation of these programs is incomplete because of their relatively new arrival on the scene.

A definition of disablement or impairment is necessary to identify the working aged, disabled population. Unfortunately there is no correct definition as the concept of disability ultimately rests on a social judgement. One definition of impairment would be: A limitation of a physical, mental, or emotional sort which reduces, to varying degrees, ones ability to perform the functions required for the jobs one is, on other grounds, qualified to hold. An estimate of the number of U.S. disabled workers based on this definition would be ideal; unfortunately, such a survey has not been undertaken in the United States, and the required data is not available.

The present definition of a disabled person is based primarily on self-evaluation. For example a person is provided with a definition of disability in a set of work-related degrees of impairment consistent with this definition, then asked to classify him/herself appropriately.

Roughly 82% of non-disabled persons are participants in the labor force, compared to 13% of the severely disabled. And only 51% of the severely disabled employed are full-time workers. Generally the severely disabled earn only about 1/3 of the income of the non-disabled, while the not severely disabled have wage earnings of about 2/3 of the income of the non-disabled population.

Presently government policy in the disability area would appear to have two primary functions: establishing mechanisms to achieve the appropriate sharing of costs of impairments and sponsoring programs to achieve an optimal reduction in the aggregate cost of disability.

As a result of the historic civil rights legislation in the 1960s, the Federal Government intervened to provide equal justice, equal opportunity, and equal access to citizens regardless of color. Affirmative action programs were the principal tool used to integrate racial minorities into the society. The same revolutionary change in government policy toward the handicapped occurred in the 70s and is based on a similar commitment by society to use the same civil rights techniques in order to integrate handicapped people into an able-bodied society. The implementation of that commitment -- both then and now -- is controversial.

-3-

The revolution in public policy toward the handicapped in the 1970s was marked by the acceptance of the proposition that the handicapped represented a distinct minority group which is subject to economic discrimination. That is, handicapped people possess characteristics that distinguish them from other members of society, and based on these characteristics they were "discriminated" against. Government's responsibility, then, was to reduce or eliminate this discrimination. The crucial implication of this justification for public intervention was that, just as one would not cure racial discrimination by making Blacks White, the cure to the disability problem did not lie in reducing the functional limitations of the disabled. It did not lie in overcoming these limitations through traditional programs that shared the cost of disability through income maintenance, or in counteracting disability with increased training. Rather, it meant compelling society to change the network of private relationships which prevents this social minority from being fully integrated into all aspects of society. According to some handicapped people, claim to a fair share of jobs and income will be satisfied only when the patterns of discrimination against the disabled individuals in given plants, companies, or industries are exposed and government-enforced affirmative action plans are imposed.

- o It is estimated that there were about 21.3 million disabled working age people in the United States in 1978, of which 10.8 million were severely disabled and another 4.7 million were occupationally disabled.
- o The large number of separate programs providing assistance to disabled workers is a serious impediment to evaluating the equity and efficiency impacts of the "system". The potential for multiple-program participation is enormous, assessing how funds are distributed has been virtually impossible. With such a long list of disparate programs targeted toward disabled workers, it seems unlikely that an efficient and integrated pattern of assistance and service is now available. The implications of this long list of programs for effective budgetary control are obvious.

In addition to assistance, rehabilitation, and direct job creation programs, there exists another set of public policies targeted at the handicapped. These policies are regulatory in nature and seek to impose standards on private business and public sector organizations in their dealings with the handicapped. The objective of these policies is to provide handicapped people with equal access or equal opportunities in three aspects of their lives: employment, education, and mobility. Because these issues involve rulemaking policies,

-4-

their costs are not reflected in public expenditures; nor are their benefits reflected in the numbers of people being supported or provided services. Rather, the costs of these policies are imposed on private or public sector organizations and become indirectly reflected in the prices of goods and services or in other public budgets.

This approach to disability policy has been discussed for many years. Its implementation is a phenomenon of the 1970s. The primary legislation of this sort is the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (PL 93-112).

As public policy has developed with regard to the disabled population, the increase in administrative conflicts are an inevitable result of our multi-program approach. The justification for a multi-program approach to disability is that it is able to protect those who would "fall through the cracks" of a system with less overlap. While this may be a benefit, the redundancy cost of such a system are also clear.

Fear that any Federal program for the disabled would expand beyond that justified on efficiency grounds alone has been born out by the first 25 years of disability policy in the United States. The system has quickly expanded from a narrow, medically-defined, disability system to one that includes job-related as well as health-related criteria. In addition, the emergence of SSI has provided welfare benefits to some part of the disabled population regardless of work history.

The system now provides a strong safety net that virtually guarantees that no worker who is severely disabled will fall into poverty. Further, it guarantees that those who are severely disabled from birth will be assured a minimum income.

There are three segments to disability policy for the united states. one is the traditional income support provisions, second are rehabilitation strategies, and third are the affirmative action/civil rights legislative mandates that grew out of the civil rights activities of the 60s.

Private Sector Costs

There are no reliable estimates on the extent of the costs incurred by private business and government as a result of law suits requiring accessibility for the handicapped. However, when one contemplates the changes required by these regulations if they were to be fully enforced, the total bill is not likely to be substantially less than that entailed by environmental and occupational health and safety regulations.

-5-

To many of the handicapped, equal access is a fundamental principle, and its achievement is to be secured as a matter of right, irrespective of cost.

Since World War II, government policy toward the disabled working age has concentrated on programs designed to share directly the cost of disability by providing income support to the most severely disabled. These programs, together with a provision of moderate amounts of assistance for rehabilitation, sheltered workshops, and direct job creation, were the basis of the disability policy system until the 1970s. In the mid-1970s direct job creation and the provision of equal access to employment, education, and mobility emerged as major new thrusts. The major commitment by the Federal Government to assure "equal access" to employment, education, and mobility in order to integrate fully handicapped people into the broader community has resulted in a major increase in government intervention into the private sector. This intervention forms part of the tangle of regulations that presently exist in programs serving the handicapped.

There are several areas of policy that need to be considered as we review the entire Federal commitment to disabled people in America. Some of these areas are indicated as follows:

- o What is the appropriate level of disability cost which should be borne by society at large, and by what criteria should assistance to the disabled be allocated among potential claimants for it?
- o What role does the disability system play in employment policy? How should rehabilitation and training, as well as more direct intervention in the market -- job subsidies, job creation, or job quotas -- fit into the overall policy debate?
- o To what degree should the disability system attempt to alter the socio-economic structure of society to accommodate impaired citizens? And to what degree should society be transformed so that impairments are made irrelevant to normal interactions?
- o What are the implications of "equal access"?
- o What are the costs and benefits of improving equal access?
- o What role do government regulations play in achieving equal access?

The debate over the degree to which governments should redistribute income through the disability system has been a continuous one. Those who favor an increase in the commitment to

-6-

income redistribution have supported a broadening of the definition of a "qualified" impairment as a means of establishing a universal "safety net" for all poor people. The political commitment to such reform clearly varies with the general economic conditions.

The pressure for increasing this redistribution commitment is exercised on two levels. The first is direct pressure on the government to increase explicitly the commitment of public programs to aid the disadvantaged. Proposals in this vein suggest relaxing the eligibility criteria of ongoing programs, increasing the benefit levels of these programs, or creating new programs. The second form of pressure involves increased utilization of current programs by the covered population or an administrative relaxation in enforcement of current program rules.

Conclusion

The American people have traditionally banded together and extended their network of moral responsibility for the disabled through family units, religious organizations, trade unions, and private charities, and to some extent such private collection and action can replace public programs.

The Federal Government has long espoused a policy of increasing the ability of disabled workers to overcome their impairment through rehabilitation and job training. However, the resources committed to this effort have been far fewer than those committed to income support.

Beginning in the 1970s, the government moved toward guaranteeing the disabled "equal access" to education, employment, and mobility. By declaring that living in a barrier free environment is a fundamental "right" of disabled people, the government for the first time stated its intent to adjust social norms to accommodate the handicapped, rather than to provide assistance to the handicapped in their efforts to adjust to social norms. The crucial policy issue on which the debate over this approach must focus is the cost of this strategy to the non-disabled relative to the benefits conveyed to the disabled.

The debate will not be decided on cost reducing grounds, but on some social judgment regarding the size and configuration of public intervention that must be imposed by the political process. It is possible that the policy that "a little bit more is always a good thing and anything less is inconceivable" may be replaced by an older tradition, one based on the premise that government intervention does not always yield benefits commensurate with costs, and that a search for those cases in which it does is in order.

CABINET COUNCIL ON HUMAN RESOURCES
WORKING GROUP ON HANDICAPPED POLICY
(Established April 6, 1983)

OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT

Robert W. Sweet, Jr. (Chairman)
Senior Staff Member, OPD

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

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Senior Staff Economist

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Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy &
Intergovernmental Affairs

Joseph Canny
Deputy Director
Environmental & Policy Review
Office of Economics

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE HANDICAPPED

Sandra Parrino
Chairman

Harvey C. Hirschi
Executive Director

-2-

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Madeleine C. Will
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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Sandra Solowiej
Special Assistant
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights

Kevin R. Jones
Attorney Advisor
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Anthony Principi
Associate Deputy Administrator for
Congressional & Public Affairs

Dr. Henry E. Spuehler, Director
Audiology & Speech Pathology Service

Lawrence DeMeo
Confidential Assistant to the Administrator

Billy R. Smith
Health Systems Specialist &
Special Assistant to the Deputy ACMD for
Rehabilitation Services

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT & BUDGET

John Cogan
Associate Director for Human Resources,
Veterans & Labor

WHITE HOUSE OFFICE OF PUBLIC LIAISON

Judy Buckalew
Special Assistant, OPL

VICE PRESIDENT'S TASK FORCE ON DEREGULATION

C. Boyden Gray
Counsel to the Vice President

-3-

ACTION

Betty H. Brake
Deputy Director

James Williams
Assistant Director
Office of Policy & Planning

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Dr. Lawrence A. Scadden
Program Director
Science & Technology to Aid the Handicapped

NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION

Erika Jones
Special Assistant to the Deputy Administrator

PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON MENTAL RETARDATION

Elsie Helsel
Vice Chairman

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

Cynthia E. Tapscott
Special Assistant to the Director

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Susan Jewett
Attorney Advisor
Office of Tax Legislative Counsel

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Martha McSteen
Commissioner

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Richard Nelson
Director of Congressional Affairs

HEALTH CARE FINANCING ADMINISTRATION

Carolyne K. Davis
Administrator

FEDERAL PROGRAMS ASSISTING THE HANDICAPPED

<u>Dept. or Agency</u>	<u>C.F.D.A. Number</u>	<u>Portion of Funds are Reserved for Handicapped Individuals</u>	<u>1983 Appropriations (In Thousands)</u>
DEPT. EDUCATION			
Ofc. of Vocational & Adult Education	84.048	Vocational Education -- Basic Grants to States	56,360K
DEPT. HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES			
Ofc. of Human Development Services	13.600	Head Start	11,900K

FEDERAL PROGRAMS ASSISTING THE HANDICAPPED

Dept. or Agency	C.F.D.A. Number	Primary Mission: Assist Handicapped	1983 Appropriations (In Thousands)
DEPT. EDUCATION			
Ofc. Special Education & Rehabilitative Services	84.009	Education of Handicapped Children in State Operated or Supported Schools	146,520
	84.023	Handicapped Research & Demonstration	12,000
	84.024	Handicapped Early Childhood Assistance	16,800
	84.025	Handicapped Innovative Programs -- Deaf Blind Cntrs.	15,360
	84.026	Handicapped Media Services/ Captioned Films	12,000
	84.027	Handicapped Preschool & School Programs	995,000
	84.028	Handicapped Regional Resource Centers	2,880
	84.029	Handicapped Personnel Preparation	49,300
	84.030	Handicapped Teachers Recruitment & Information	720
	84.078	Regional Education Programs for Deaf & Other Handicapped Persons	2,832
	84.086	Innovative Programs for Severely Handicapped Children	2,880
	84.125	Clearinghouse on the Handicapped	N/A
	84.126	Rehabilitation Services and Facilities -- Basic Support	943,900
	84.128	Rehabilitation Services & Facilities -- Special Projs.	31,094
	84.129	Rehabilitation Training	19,200
	84.132	Centers for Independent Living	17,280

Dept. or Agency	C.F.D.A. Number	Primary Mission: Assist Handicapped	1983 Appropriations (In Thousands)
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DEPT. EDUCATION (CONT'D.)

Ofc. Special Education & Rehabilitative Services (Cont'd.)	84.133	National Institute of Handicapped Research	30,060
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**DEPT. HEALTH &
HUMAN SERVICES**

Ofc of Human Development Services	13.613	President's Committee on Mental Retardation	792
	13.630	Developmental Disabilities -- Basic Support & Advocacy	47,500
	13.631	Developmental Disabilities -- Special Projects	2,500
	13.632	Developmental Disabilities -- University Affiliated Facilities	7,500
Public Health Service	13.965	Coal Miners Respiratory Impairment Treatment, Clinics and Services	3,120
Social Security Administration	13.802	Social Security Disability Insurance	17,137,700
	13.806	Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners	1,093,000

DEPT. OF LABOR

Employment Standards Administration	17.302	Longshoremen's & Harbor Workers' Compensation	4,000
	17.307	Coal Mine Workers' Compensation (Black Lung)	856,000

-3-

Dept. or Agency	C.F.D.A. Number	Primary Mission: Assist Handicapped	1983 Appropriations (In Thousands)
DEPT. OF LABOR (CONT'D.)			
Office of Assistant Secretary for Veterans Employment	17.801	Disabled Veterans Outreach Program	57,200
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS	42.001	Books for the Blind & Physically Handicapped	33,555
OFC OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	27.005	Federal Employment for Handicapped	250
PRESIDENT'S CTE. ON EMPLOYMENT OF HANDICAPPED	53.001	Handicapped Employment Promotion	1,987
SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	59.021	Handicapped Assistance Loans: Direct & Guaranteed	15,500
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION			
Dept. of Medicine & Surgery	64.007	Blind Veterans Rehabilitation Centers	6,129
	64.013	Veterans Prosthetic Appliances	81,615
Dept. of Veterans Benefits	64.100	Automobiles & Adaptive Equipment for Certain Disabled Veterans & Members of Armed Forces	15,723
	64.104	Pension for Non-Service-connected disability for Veterans	2,662,150
	64.106	Specially Adapted Housing for Disabled Veterans	17,950

-4-

Dept. or Agency	C.P.D.A. Number	Primary Mission: Assist Handicapped	1983 Appropriations (In Thousands)
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**VETERANS ADMINIS-
TRATION (CONTINUED)**

Dept. of Veterans Benefits (Cont'd.)	64.109	Veterans Compensation for Service-Connected Dis- ability	7,856,600
	64.116	Vocational Rehabilitation for Disabled Veterans: Direct Payments & Loans	121,636
	64.118	Veterans Housing -- Direct Loans for Disabled Veterans	802,000
	64.119	Rehabilitative Research	7,500
		Architectural & Transpor- tation Barriers Com- pliance Board	2,020
EQUAL EMPLOY- MENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION		Interagency Committee on Handicapped Employees	N/A

FEDERAL PROGRAMS ASSISTING THE HANDICAPPED

<u>Dept. or Agency</u>	<u>C.P.D.A. Number</u>	<u>Handicapped Individuals are Included in the Population Served</u>	<u>1983 Appropriations (In Thousands)</u>
ACTION	72.001	Foster Grandparent Program	48,055K
	72.008	Senior Companion Program	11,871K
	72.010	Mini-Grant Program	0
COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS	29.001	Clearinghouse Services, Civil Rights & Sex Dis- crimination Complaints	Not Available
DEPT. AGRICULTURE			
Farmers Home Ad- ministration	10.410	Low to Moderate Income Housing Loans	Not Available
	10.415	Rural Rental Housing Loans	Not Available
	10.417	Very Low Income Housing Re- pair Loans & Grants	Not Available
	10.423	Community Facilities Loans	Not Available
Science & Edu- cation Admin.	10.500	Cooperative Extension Service	8,400K
DEPT. DEFENSE	12.500	U.S. Soldiers' & Airmens' Home	2,976K
DEPT. EDUCATION			
Office for Civil Rights	84.004	Civil Rights	Not Available
Elementary and Secondary Educa- tion	84.034	Library Services & Con- struction Act	Not Available
	84.083	Women's Educational Equity	Not Available
	84.117	Educational Research & Development	

-2-

<u>Dept. or Agency</u>	<u>C.F.D.A. Number</u>	<u>Handicapped Individuals are Included in the Population Served</u>	<u>1983 Appropriations (In Thousands)</u>
DEPT. EDUCATION			
(CONT'D.)			
Office of Post- secondary Edu- cation	84.042	Special Services for Dis- advantaged Students	1,821K
Office of Voca- tional & Adult Education	84.002	Adult Education -- State Administered Programs	4,750K
	84.049	Vocational Education -- Consumer & Homemaking Education	Not Available
	84.050	Vocational Education -- Program Improvement Grants	10,095K
DEPT. ENERGY	81.042	Weatherization Assistance	Not Available
DEPT. HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES			
Health Care Financing Administration	13.714	Medical Assistance Pro- grams (Medicaid)	Not Available
	13.773	Medicare -- Hospital In- surance	4,300,000K
	13.774	Medicare Supplementary Medical Insurance	2,000,000K
Office of Human Development Services	13.608	Child Welfare Research & Demonstration Grants	Not Available
	13.645	Child Welfare Services -- State Grants	Not Available
	13.647	Social Services Research & Demonstration	Not Available

-3-

<u>Dept. or Agency</u>	<u>C.F.D.A. Number</u>	<u>Handicapped Individuals are Included in the Population Served</u>	<u>1983 Appropriations (In Thousands)</u>
DEPT. HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES (CONT'D.)			
Office of Human Development Services (Cont'd.)	13.659	Child Adoption Assistance	Not Available
	13.667	Social Services Block Grant	Not Available
Office of the Secretary	13.675	Civil Rights Compliance Activities	9,100K
Public Health Service	13.110	Maternal & Child Health Federal Consolidated	55,600K
	13.242	Mental Health Research Grants	31,000K
	13.244	Mental Health Clinical or Service Related Training Grants	20,100K
	13.262	Occupational Safety & Health Research Grants	5,100K
	13.263	Occupational Safety & Health Training Grants	4,700K
	13.268	Childhood Immunization Grants	27,400K
	13.281	Mental Health Research Scientist Development & Research Scientist Awards	1,800K
	13.282	Mental Health National Research Service Awards for Research Training	6,700K
	13.393	Cancer Cause & Prevention Research	Not Available

-4-

<u>Dept. or Agency</u>	<u>C.F.D.A. Number</u>	<u>Handicapped Individuals are Included in the Population Served</u>	<u>1983 Appropriations (In Thousands)</u>
DEPT. HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES (CONT'D.)			
Public Health Service (Cont'd.)	13.394	Cancer Detection & Diagnosis Research	Not Available
	13.395	Cancer Treatment Research	Not Available
	13.396	Cancer Biology Research	Not Available
	13.837	Heart & Vascular Disease Research	Not Available
	13.838	Lung Diseases Research	Not Available
	13.839	Blood Diseases & Resources Research	Not Available
	13.842	Craniofacial Anomalies Research	Not Available
	13.846	Arthritis, Bone & Skin Disease Research	Not Available
	13.847	Diabetes, Endocrinology, & Metabolism Research	Not Available
	13.848	Digestive Diseases and Nutrition Research	Not Available
	13.849	Kidney Diseases, Urology, & Hematology Research	Not Available
	13.853	Clinical Research	Not Available
	13.854	Biological Basic Research	Not Available
	13.855	Immunology, Allergic & Immunological Diseases Research	Not Available
	13.862	Genetics Research	Not Available
	13.865	Research for Mothers & Children	Not Available

-5-

<u>Dept. or Agency</u>	<u>C.F.D.A. Number</u>	<u>Handicapped Individuals are Included in the Population Served</u>	<u>1983 Appropriations (In Thousands)</u>
DEPT. HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES (CONT'D.)			
Public Health Service (Cont'd.)	13.866	Aging Research	Not Available
	13.867	Retinal & Choroidal Diseases Research	Not Available
	13.868	Corneal Diseases Research	Not Available
	13.869	Cataract Research	Not Available
	13.870	Glaucoma Research	Not Available
	13.992	Alcohol & Drug Abuse & Mental Health Services Block Grants	469,000K
	13.994	Maternal & Child Health Services Block Grants	422,100K
Social Security Administration	13.807	Supplemental Security Income	5,665,000K
	13.808	Assistance Payments -- Maintenance Assistance (State Aid)	Not Available
	13.812	Social Security Assistance Payments Research	Not Available
DEPT. HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT			
Community Planning & Development	14.218	Community Development Block Grants/Entitlement Grants	8,000K
	14.219	Community Development Block Grants/Small Cities Program	Not Available
	14.220	Section 312 Rehabilitation Loans	Not Available

-6-

<u>Dept. or Agency</u>	<u>C.F.D.A. Number</u>	<u>Handicapped Individuals are Included in the Population Served</u>	<u>1983 Appropriations (In Thousands)</u>
DEPT. HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT (CONT'D.)			
Federal Housing Commissioner	14.105	Interest Reductions -- Homes for Lower In- come Families	0
	14.138	Mortgage Insurance -- Rental Housing for the Elderly	0
	14.141	Nonprofit Sponsor Assistance Program	Not Available
	14.142	Property Improvement Loan Insurance	0
	14.156	Lower Income Housing Assistance	157,000K (estimate)
	14.157	Housing for the Elderly or Handicapped	50,000K (direct loans)
	14.170	Congregate Housing Services Program	Not Available
DEPT. INTERIOR			
Bureau of Indian Affairs	15.103	Indian Social Services -- Child Welfare Assist- ance & BIA Education -- Institutionalized Handicapped	10,390K
Heritage Conser- vation & Recre- ation Service	15.916	Outdoor Recreation, Ac- quisition, Develop- ment & Planning	Not Available
	15.919	Urban Park & Recreation Recovery Program	Not Available

-8-

<u>Dept. or Agency</u>	<u>C.F.D.A. Number</u>	<u>Handicapped Individuals are Included in the Population Served</u>	<u>1983 Appropriations (In Thousands)</u>
NATIONAL AERO- NAUTICS & SPACE ADMINISTRATION	43.002	Technology Utilization (Rehabilitation/Biomed- ical Program)	750K
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION	47.009	Scientific Personnel Improvement	0
	47.041	Engineering & Applied Science	2,000K
	47.051	Biological, Behavioral, & Social Sciences	
VETERANS ADMINIS- TRATION			
Dept. Medicine & Surgery	64.001	Biomedical Research	Not Available
	64.005	Grants to States for Construction of State Home Care Facilities	18,000K
	64.008	Veterans Domiciliary Care	100,284K
	64.009	Veterans Hospitalization	4,821,880K
	64.010	Veterans Nursing Home Care	322,507K
	64.011	Veterans Outpatient Care	1,553,250K
	64.014	Veterans State Domicil- iary Care	12,688K
	64.015	Veterans State Nursing Home Care	31,599K
	64.016	Veterans State Hospital Care	3,611K
	64.022	Hospital Based Home Care (included above in Vet- erans Outpatient Care)	(9,910K)

-9-

<u>Dept. or Agency</u>	<u>C.F.D.A. Number</u>	<u>Handicapped Individuals are Included in the Population Served</u>	<u>1983 Appropriations (In Thousands)</u>
VETERANS ADMINIS- TRATION (CONT'D.)			
Dept. Veterans Benefits	64.119	Veterans Housing -- Mobile Home Loans	Not Available
EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COM- MISSION		Nondiscrimination & Affirmative Action	Not Available

Approved For Release 2008/08/20 : CIA-RDP86M00886R002000050003-5
 Federal Spending on Selected Major Programs Serving the Disabled
 (\$ in millions/appropriations (BA))

MAR 16 1984

<u>Program</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984 2/</u>	<u>1985 3/</u>
HHS/Medicare 1/ 4/	7,149	35,034	57,428	66,026	75,858
HHS/Medicaid 1/ 4/	2,727	13,957	19,047	20,674	21,213
HHS/Disability Ins. 4/	2,954	15,332	18,305	18,528	18,803
HHS/Supplemental Security Income	---	6,468	8,544	8,376 5/	9,346 5/
VA/Direct Payments (Comp. Pensions, etc.)	5,280	11,136	13,519	14,118	14,534
VA/Rehab. Services	16	76	92	102	109
Education/Handic. Educ.	122	1,193	1,346	1,386	1,361
Education/Rehab. Services	521	921	1,045	1,121	1,092
Labor/Coal Miners' Black Lung Comp.	---	808	855	855 1/	950
SBA/Handic. Assist. Loans	---	24	23	25	5
HHS/Disabled Coal Miners' Parts	17	1,040	1,093	1,058	1,024
HHS/Develop. Disabilities	20	62	61	62	64
Labor/Federal Workmen's Comp.	118	785	980	1,040	1,071
HUD/Housing for Elderly and Handicapped	---	805	564	631	498
Transportation/Transportation Access	5	95	75	75	75
Labor/Disabled Vets. Outreach	---	27	57	60	59
TOTAL	18,929	87,763	123,034	134,137	146,062
Change from Prior Column (%)	--	+363.6%	+40.2%	+9.0%	+8.9%
Change from Prior Column (\$)	--	+68,834	+35,271	+11,103	+11,925

1/ For some of these programs (for example, Medicare, Medicaid, SSI) only a portion of funds serve disabled; for others (for example, handicapped education) all funds serve disabled. Table entries are total Federal program funds, not exclusively those serving disabled.

2/ Enacted

3/ 1985 column of 1985 President's Budget.

4/ Outlays

5/ FY 83 includes 13 months of benefit payments, FY 84 includes 11 months of benefit payments; and FY 85 includes 12 months of benefit payments.